New York, N. Y., November 20, 1919. No. 75

Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

SCOTCH SEA TROUT IN MAINE.

About the middle of May, 1917, a salmonid was caught in the tidal portion of the Penobscot River, Maine, which Mr. James D. De Rocher, superintendent of the Craig Brook fisheries station, sent to the Bureau of Fisheries for identification. At the time it was .provisionally identified as *Salmo trutta* or *S. fario.* A recent examination of the specimen and comparison of it with *S. fario* indicates that it is quite positively the form that has been cultivated by the Bureau of Fisheries under the name of Scotch Sea Trout, commonly designated as *Salmo trutta.*

The total length of the specimen is 443 mm. and, as determined by an examination of the scales, it was probably between two and three years old when caught. It was a gravid female, near spawning condition—a curious fact for the time of the year, as the species usually spawns in the fall like other eastern Salmonidae.

The color in preservative is dusky on top of head and on back, sides silvery and belly white; many small, irregular black spots on sides of body, particularly above the lateral line, but some below posteriorly; spots of various shapes, some x-shaped and double-x-shaped, some irregularly ring-like. Their shape is largely determined by the margins of the

scales occupied. A few larger black spots are on the upper part of the opercle. The dorsal fin has rows of black spots, but all other fins are plain—pectoral with dusky tip; ventral and anal, pale; caudal, dusky and pale olive. Corroborative evidence that it is a so-called Scotch sea trout is the age as indicated by the scales, and that the only European salmonid planted in Maine coastal waters by the Bureau of Fisheries at a time to produce a fish of that age was the plant of the fiscal year, 1915, when 3,896 fry were placed in Alamoosook River, and 19,462 fry in Toddy Pond. Probably the present specimen originated in the Alamoosook River plant. Alamoosook River is a tributary to the tidal portion of Penobscot River, near Bucksport.

Br. 11-12; Gill-rakers 7 + 12 and 7 + 12; scales 29-120 + 4-29; on caudal peduncle downward and forward to lateral line 14, and from lateral line to anal, 14. D. 3/9; A. 2/8; P. 13; V. 9.

The following measurements are in percentages of the length from tip of snout to base of caudal fin, which is 391 mm.:

Distance from tip of snout to nape	14.8
Distance from nape to front of dorsal fin	34.8
Length of base of dorsal fin	12.8
Height of dorsal fin	13.6
Distance from posterior end of dorsal base to front base of adipose fin	25.8
Length of base of adipose	2.9
Distance from posterior end of adipose base to upper base of caudal	11.5
Distance from tip of snout to base of pectoral fin	21.2
Length of pectoral fin (frayed)	14.3?
Distance from base of pectoral fin to front of anal fin	35.8
Length of ventral fin (frayed)	11.5?
Distance from base of ventral fin to front of anal fin	23.8
Length of base of anal fin	8.9
Height of anal fin	13.3
Distance from posterior end of base of anal fin to lower base of caudal	14.1
Least depth of caudal peduncle	9.2
Greatest depth of body	24.3
Length of head	22.8

The following measurements are in percentages of the length of the head; which is 89 mm.:

Distance from tip of snout to posterior edge of preopercle	80.9
Vertical height of head in line through eye from lower edge of lower jaw to middle of interorbital space	51.6
Interorbital width	31.4
Length of eye	15.6
Length of snout	30.3
Distance from tip of snout to posterior end of maxillary	51.6
Length of maxillary	40.4
Length of lower jaw	61.7

WILLIAM CONVERSE KENDALL.
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

REPTILES COLLECTED IN THE VICINITY OF CURRANT, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Currant in Nye County, Nevada, is an isolated farming community bordering a small stream, Currant Creek, which has running water throughout the year. It lies on the western and somewhat southern slopes of the White Pine Ridge and ends some fifteen or twenty miles below in the desert. A heavy growth consisting principally of low willows borders the stream. There are large and tall Cottonwood trees in sheltered and swampy places. The valley is long and canyon-like, very narrow in places but widening enough in others to allow long, level strips for alfalfa, grains and small orchards. The hillsides when not rolling are high, steep, rocky and jagged, being sparsely covered with the characteristic desert flora such as sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*), rabbit-brush (*Chrysothamnus*), a few cacti (*Opuntia*), loco-weed (*Astragalus*), etc. It was on these rocky hillsides that most of the following reptiles were collected. The altitude is about 7,000 feet.

The reptiles were collected by myself in the spring of 1916. Some color notes were made of freshly killed specimens. The laboratory work was